

Socio-economic factors associated with adolescent pregnancy and motherhood:

Analysis of the 2017 Ghana maternal health survey

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25th November, 2022

The Global Health Network Conference 2022, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Background

Adolescent pregnancy

- Is a known contributing factor to the **global maternal mortality rate**
- Which is due to the high incidence of **unsafe abortion practices** among adolescents [1,2]

In Ghana

- **~14%** of adolescent between **15 -19 years** had childbearing [3]
- **Adolescent pregnancy** contributes **~9%** of **maternal mortality** [4]

Background

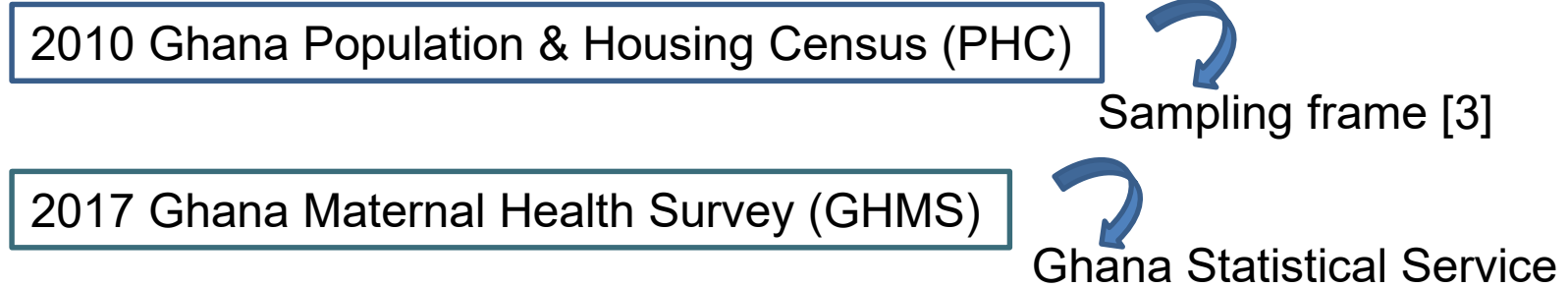
Aim of the study

- To assess the association of socio-economic factors with adolescent pregnancy and motherhood in Ghana

Understanding both the **social and economic influences** of these variables are vital for effective policy formulations [5]

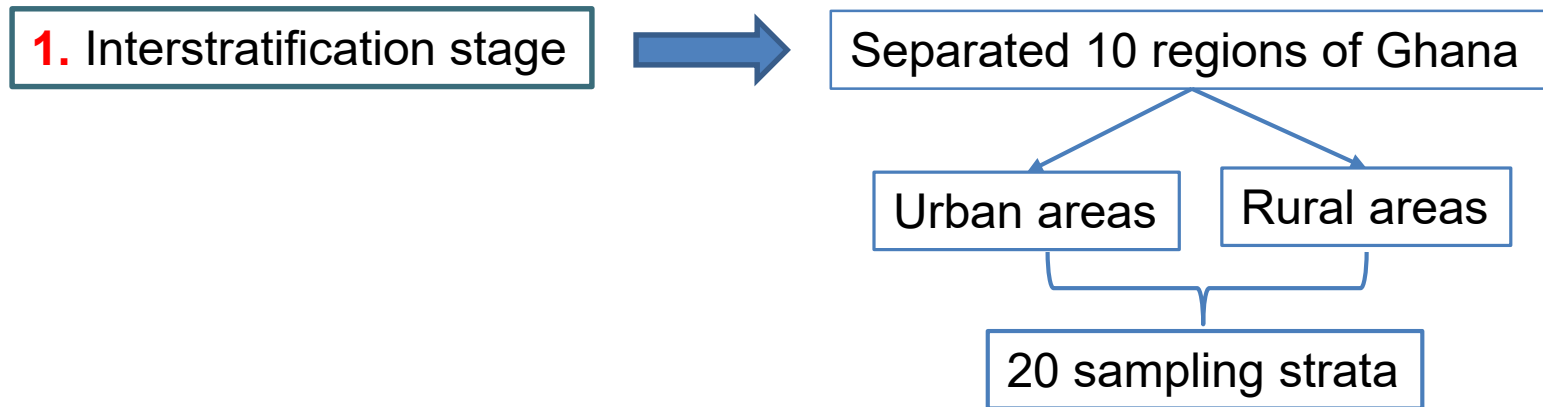
Methods

DATA USED



SURVEY SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

2-stage stratification



Methods

2. Independent selection in each stratum



2-stage stratification

STAGE ONE

A. Sorted administrative generated strata & levels



- Implicit stratification
- Proportional allocation before sample selection

B. Probability sampling technique



900 enumeration areas (all regions)

Cluster size produced

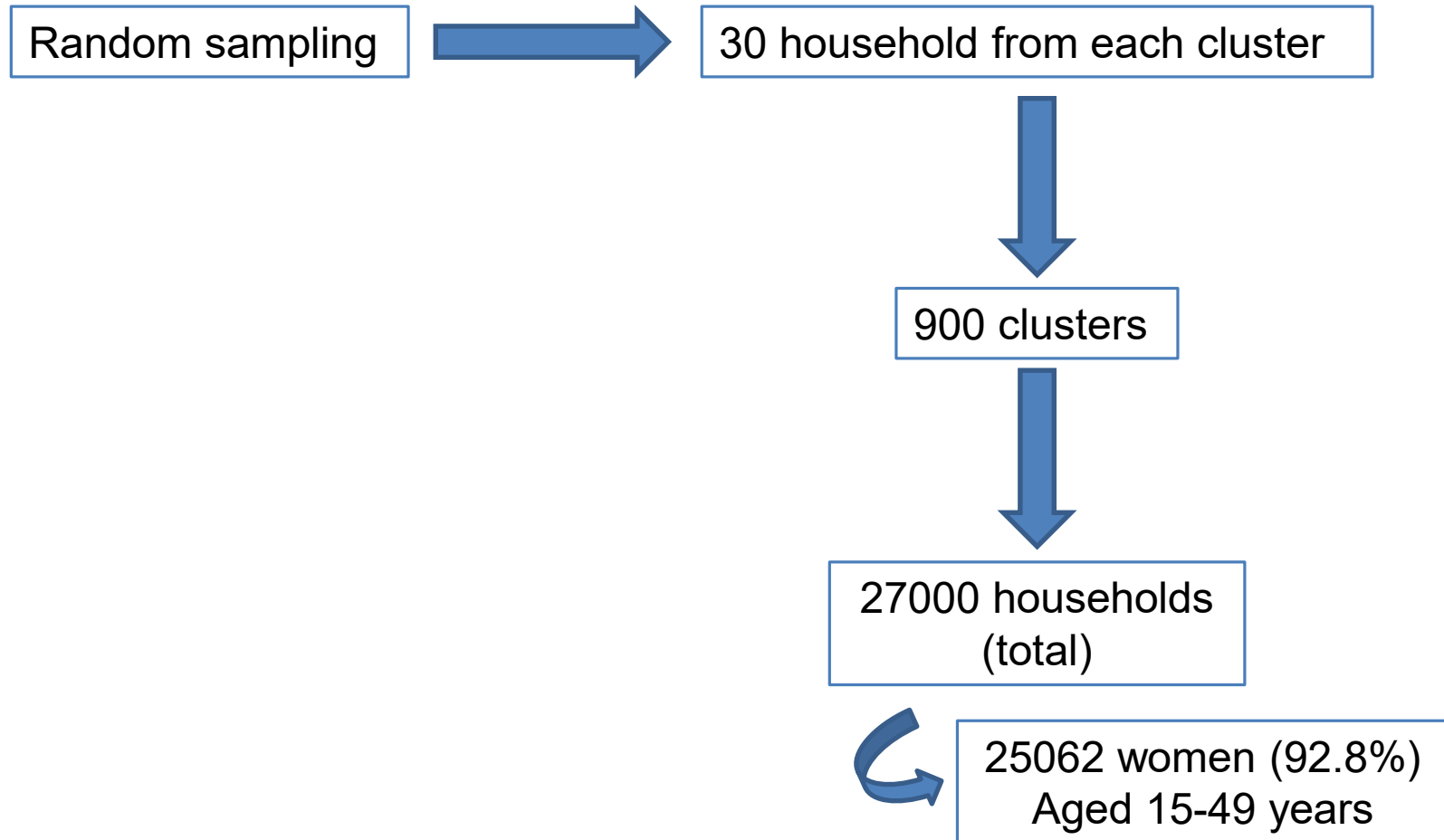
Urban areas: 466

Rural areas: 434

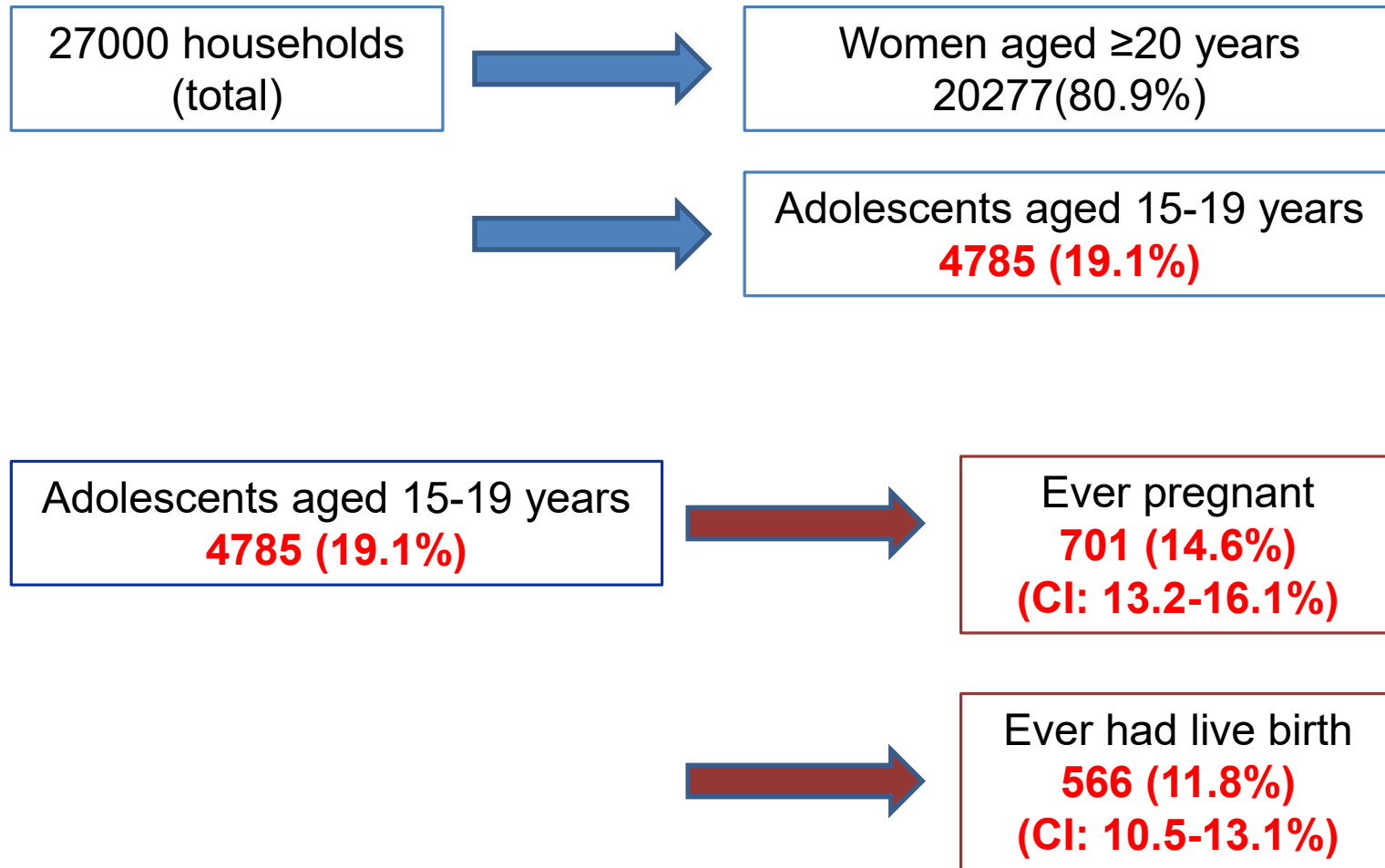
900 enumeration areas

Methods

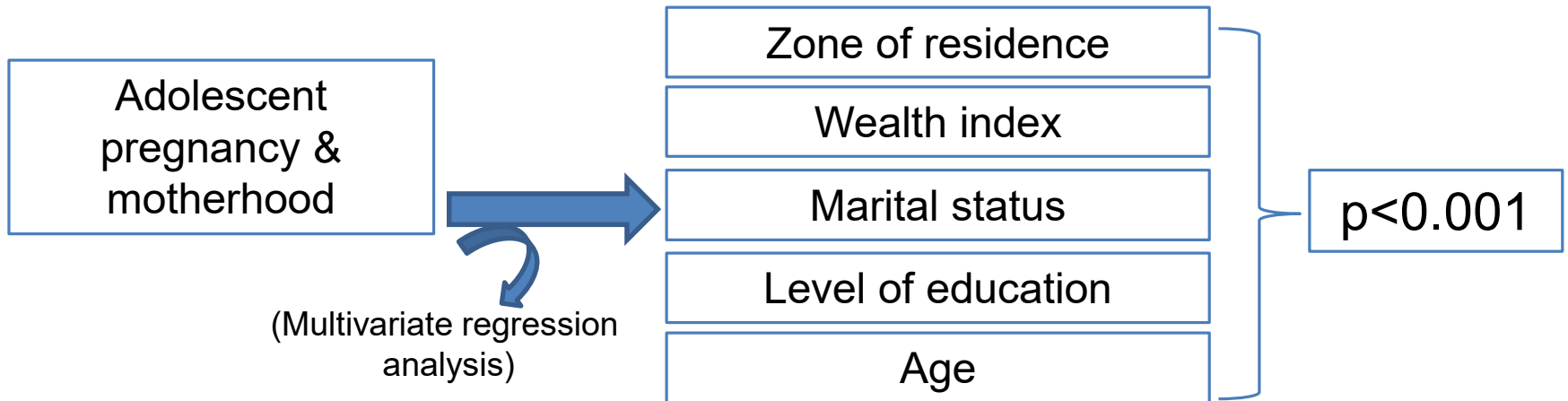
STAGE TWO



Results and Conclusions



Results and Conclusions



The odds of adolescent **pregnancy and motherhood** were significantly **higher**

- In the **Middle** and **Coastal** zones of residence ($p<0.001$)
- Among **older adolescents** ($p<0.001$)

Results and Conclusions

The odds of **pregnancy and motherhood** was significantly **lower** among adolescents

- From households with the **highest wealth index** ($p < 0.001$)
- Who were **never married** ($p < 0.001$)
- Who had **secondary/higher education** ($p < 0.001$)

Results and Conclusions

Sexual and **reproductive health education** should be intensified among adolescent populations

Adolescent-friendly corners should be made available and accessible to all adolescents in Ghana

Process and challenges



Person requesting data should **first register** as a **DHS data user** before data download



Detailing the **purpose of the data request** should be clearly provided



Dataset access is only granted for **legitimate research purposes**



It is emphasised for the **requested data** to **only be used** for the **purpose of the research** or study.

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Process and challenges



A **new research project** request should be submitted when requesting that the same or different data, for another purpose, be used



The DHS Program will normally review **all data requests** within **24 – 48 hours**



DHS provide **notification** if **access has been granted or additional project information is needed**, before **data** be accessed



Challenge from this analysis was the use of **secondary data**.

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References

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5. Coughlin J. Teenage pregnancy in Ghana: Assessing situation and moving forward. Graphic online. 2016 Feb 3

Acknowledgement

The authors are grateful to

- The Demographic Health Survey program for providing them access to the 2017 Ghana Maternal Health Survey database
- The survey participants
- All co-authors
- The Government of Ghana
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- The European Union (EU) delegation to Ghana
- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



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